

WORLD REVOLUTION PLANNED BY COMMUNIST CONGRESS AT BAKU—WRECK OF SOCIALISTS DEVELOPS 2 "RED" FACTIONS

SOVIET MOVEMENT WILL EXTEND BATTLEFIELD TO EUROPE AND ASIA—UNION OF SOVIETS AND LABORERS IS OBJECTIVE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The visit to Mexico of George Creel has caused considerable comment by the Mexican newspapers. Mr. Creel remained three days and the papers assert that his stay was limited because of the "breakdown of his confidential mission."

Creel's Visit to Mexico Is Not Taken Kindly

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.—The visit to Mexico of George Creel has caused considerable comment by the Mexican newspapers. Mr. Creel remained three days and the papers assert that his stay was limited because of the "breakdown of his confidential mission."

"The permanent work of this gathering," said the department's announcement, "is now to be carried on by a 'soviet of action and propaganda' which will work in contact with and under the control of the communist international. The headquarters of this 'soviet of action' will be at Baku. The congress has also established a permanent commission of nine members, of whom two are always to be representatives of the communist international."

"The battlefield of the soviet movement would embrace Asia as well as Europe under the plans and opinions of leaders."

"The formation of an indissoluble union between the laborers of the east and soviet Russia," was the announced objective of the congress, "a union destined to be the greatest champion of the proletariat and the peasants against the capitalist enterprise."

Enver Pasha, ex-minister of war of Turkey, addressed the congress in the name of the "union of soviet peoples of Morocco, Tunis, Tripoli, Turkey and Arabia."

HALLE, Germany, Oct. 17.—Two distinct revolutionary parties, one pledged to the dictatorship of the proletariat through the soviet union, the other working toward "proletarian comradeship" in opposition to Moscow, have developed out of the wreck of the independent Socialists.

The left majority, under the leadership of Dammig, Adolph Hoffmann and Otto Bass, the young leader of Rhineland labor, conferred today on the question of executing an agreement with Moscow for a world revolution, and directed the district leaders to prepare for a strike.

The party split leaves the Moscow adherents in control of 21 of the 81 Reichstag deputies.

The rights, which Herr Crispian in leader, adopted a resolution directing their members in the Reichstag to introduce a law guaranteeing the right of asylum to political fugitives of all countries.

Senator Reed tonight announced the committee would deliver into the post-convention campaign of the senatorial candidates, Breckinridge Long, Democrat, and Senator Selden P. Spencer, Republican.

Mr. Long and Thomas J. Fisher, who had charge of the Long headquarters during the primary campaign, have been subpoenaed.

VIRGINIA COAL MINE WRECKED BY EXPLOSION

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 17.—The tipple and the entrance to the Rockford coal mine of the Connellsville Basin Coal and Coke company at Rockford, W. Va., near here, were badly damaged by an explosion of dynamite shortly before midnight tonight.

Twelve men at work in the mine succeeded in making their escape. Soon after the explosion the power house of the coal company was attacked. Many shots were fired. The sound of the shooting and the explosion attracted non-union miners employed by the company and they quickly assembled at the power house.

In the fight which followed it is believed that one of the men of the attacking party was either killed or badly wounded. The explosion was caused by some of his companions when they were finally driven off.

A detachment of state police stationed at this place was notified of the scene. They scoured the country in search of the attackers, but it is not yet known here whether any arrests were made.

It was also reported that an explosion occurred at the Richard mine of the Penna Mary Coal company, one mile away, but details were not obtainable here.

Four months ago a strike of the coal miners was called in this field. Since that time non-union men have been employed in a number of the mines, but there have been no disturbances until tonight. Last week a number of agents were busy in this field for radicals and some men were arrested and deported.

Body of missing bank messenger found in Jersey.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 17.—New Jersey authorities today were seeking three young men seen in a bright yellow automobile last Friday in the vicinity of the body of David S. Paul, messenger for the Broadway Trust company of Camden, was found yesterday. When he disappeared on October 8, Paul was carrying \$10,000 in cash and \$12,500 in checks to a Philadelphia bank. No money was found on the body, but all the checks were intact in a pocket.

An autopsy showed that death was caused by skull fracture and that Paul had been killed not more than 24 hours before the body was found.

The police believe Paul was kidnapped, murdered and robbed and their work today was centered upon a search for a clue as to where he was concealed for the ten days between his disappearance and the finding of his body.

Barrett Denies Impression of Marine Corps AS GIVEN

"Promiscuous" Killings by Marine Corps Denied by Former Commander of U. S. Troops in Haiti.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Denial that he had conveyed the impression there had been "promiscuous killing" of native Haitians by marines during American occupation of the island between 1915 and 1920, was made tonight by Major General George Barnett, former commander of marines.

In a statement which he said was issued at the request of Senator Daniel C. Hooper, Barnett declared that the statement in his letter of October 2, 1919, to Colonel John H. Russell, commander of the marines in Haiti, that statement of counsel showed me practically "indiscriminate killings of natives had taken place," was meant to express "without due process of law" and "not as seems now to be misinterpreted as 'promiscuous'."

The letter, written to Colonel Russell after General Barnett, then commandant, had received a report of the counsel in the court martial of two natives, recently made public by the navy department and which resulted in a board of inquiry being named to investigate the charges of illegal execution.

General Barnett, who left Washington Friday for his new post at San Francisco, was recalled to testify before the board. His statement followed:

"I have consistently refrained from giving out any information and from granting any interviews on the Haitian situation. Any action taken by me as the commandant of the corps was taken considering only the good of the corps and the proper performance of duty by the corps. My official letter of September 27, 1919, covered the case fully, but at the request of the secretary of the navy I should like to make it clear that the statement in my letter of October 2, 1919, as follows, namely, a statement by counsel showed me that practically indiscriminate killing of natives, etc., was meant by me to express 'without due process of law' and not as seems now to be misinterpreted as 'promiscuous' and I further meant, of course, that such statement by counsel would have weight in my mind only when proved and in order to have him prove or disprove the truth of these statements I wrote the letter of October 2, 1919, to the brigade commander. I am a soldier and not an author. I feel certain that the brigade commander understood my meaning."

"This whole matter refers to only a very small portion of the marine corps on duty in Haiti. My full report shows that duty in general was splendidly performed."

The congress of the majority Socialist party at Cassel, adds the newspaper, has adopted a resolution calling upon the Socialist parties of all countries to prevent Germany from being compelled to hand over cattle to foreign countries, especially to France.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The allied reparations commission (according to the Vorwarts) today has presented to the German government a demand for the immediate delivery of 10,000 head of cattle and 15,000 head of cattle to Italy, 210,000 cows to Belgium and 157,000 head of cattle to Serbia.

The congress of the majority Socialist party at Cassel, adds the newspaper, has adopted a resolution calling upon the Socialist parties of all countries to prevent Germany from being compelled to hand over cattle to foreign countries, especially to France.

Senator Harding to resume front porch campaign.

MARION, O., Oct. 17.—Senator Harding's front porch campaign, interrupted for more than two weeks by speaking trips into the middle west, and south, will be resumed tomorrow with a celebration expected to bring to Marion one of the largest crowds of the summer.

The occasion has been designated as "first voters' day" and several thousands of young men and women will hear the nominee's speech on the duties and opportunities of those who cast their first ballots. Delegations from several Ohio counties will join in the first voters' meeting.

On Wednesday Senator Harding will leave for the last campaign trip. He will speak at Jackson, Ohio, Rochester, N. Y., and Buffalo, N. Y., returning to Marion Friday.

New Mexican Representative



WASHINGTON—Manuel C. Telled will represent the Mexican government here, following the departure of High Commissioner Fernando Calderon. Calderon and his whole staff are leaving. He was unable to settle oil controversies between his government and the United States because of a lack of cooperation by Mexico.

Harding Is Sure Of 378 Electoral Votes Hays Says

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Senator Harding is assured of 378 electoral votes and probably will receive at least 395, Will Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee, told newspapermen today in an informal talk over reports now being received at Washington that Harding had won a formal forecast of the presidential election will be made some time this week.

Mr. Hays said he was convinced that "Senator Harding would carry every northern and every western state and had a good chance in Tennessee, Oklahoma and other border states."

Western states, which heretofore have been classed as doubtful, now definitely are Republican, he said.

In the senatorial races, Mr. Hays predicted that the Republicans would "hold everything they now have" and would gain by carrying Maryland, South Dakota, Kentucky, Colorado, California, Nevada, Arizona and Oregon. Every Republican, he said, was confident of victory, he said.

CRISTENSEN ASKS COLORED VOTERS TO SUPPORT F-L PARTY

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 17.—An appeal to colored voters to enroll under the banner of the Farmer-Labor party and denunciation of the foreign policies of both the Democratic and Republican parties marked an address tonight by Parley P. Christensen, Farmer-Labor candidate for president.

"It is to laugh to see the Republicans boasting over the possibility that the boys may have to lie in some more trenches," he said. "It is these self-same Republicans who are most eager for compulsory military training. Mr. Harding, tells us he is for a firm policy in Mexico, without specifying in particular which oil company he means."

"And then there are those like Mr. Wilson, who, as Artemus Ward once remarked, 'Are willing to sacrifice all their civil relations' to make the world safe for democracy."

"We in America should have better taste than to talk of making the world safe for democracy, with our European wars, with our lynchings, with our many discriminations against our colored brothers."

"The Republican party professes to be the champion of the rights of the colored people. They declare that it was the Republican party which was instrumental in emancipating them and they depend on this contention to swing the colored vote. But it is obvious to anyone with even peanut brains that the Republican party of today resembles the Republican party of '61 in name only. Can you imagine Wendell Phillips and our Father, with our abolitionist, consorting with Penrose or Reed Smoot?"

"I maintain that the Republican party is not entitled to the colored vote, because its heart is not really with their cause."

"I invite the colored citizenry to consider the cause of the Farmer-Labor party. I say sincerely that we are in for a long fight, but we are obtaining 99 per cent justice for them."

WINNIFORD GIN BURNS BROWNWOOD, Texas, Oct. 17.—The Winniford gin at Rockford, Coleman county, was burned Friday night, according to reports here today. The loss was estimated at \$16,000. The fire is believed to have started from a metal spark caused by the clashing of two saws.

YOU ARE INVITED Proposed city bond issues will be discussed from all angles at the Town Meeting to be held at the Woman's Club at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow night. The subject will be presented by several able speakers, and later will be open to general discussion from the floor. As the topic is one affecting all citizens everybody is invited to attend and take part in the meeting.

WILLIAMS SAYS RATES FOR CALL OFF BROKERS

Unjustifiable Interest On Demand Loans Is Cause Of Money Shrinkage Say Comptroller Williams

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—"Unjustifiable interest exacted on demand loans" by New York city banks has been an active contributing cause of the "huge shrinkage" in all security values during the past year, Comptroller of the Currency Williams declared tonight in a statement. He charged that call money rates in New York were the highest in the world and that "rescue" rates, fixed daily by a small "coterie" of stock exchange brokers, governed "the interest charged on brokers' loans in nearly all New York banks."

"The result was a lowering of the 'real' rate of the exchange," said Mr. Williams, "is frequently accompanied by upward or downward movement in stocks and securities; and those responsible for such opportunity and power therefore have the opportunity, whether exercised or not, of profiting largely by operations on the stock market, which is so often and so directly affected by the money situation. I do not, of course, undertake to say that the informal 'money committee' does take improper advantage of their foreknowledge, but there are critics who severely censure the existing arrangements. Certainly all prudent and thinking business men will agree that there is danger in the concentration of such opportunity and power in the hands of a few persons. Temptation to use this power for individual profit must arise and human nature is not changed by high position in the financial world."

"Power to fix money rates for all, or nearly all, of the banks in New York city, and to change them daily, is a grip on the heart of our commerce. It is such interference as is forbidden by human judgment, whim or interest may direct, with the natural and orderly movements of money, the life blood of business. The matter of arbitrage, fixing money rates at the money center, possibly reverting the natural and healthy flow, and affecting directly or indirectly billions of dollars of security values and other property, is left to a small and varying number of private citizens without official responsibility, deciding in a moment and in secret."

Evils of Practice Numerous "The evils and dangers of such methods could be recited indefinitely. They reach to the remotest corners of the Union and its possessions, and touch the lives of millions of people. The direct tendency is to reverse one of the fundamental purposes of the federal reserve act, which is to promote orderly distribution of money through the country to meet the needs of commerce and agriculture. Excessive interest rates offered in New York artificially draw money away from outside communities through their banks, and often leave legitimate enterprises starved or pinched, while feeding speculative movements which may be adding nothing to real industrial or commercial wealth."

"The rate of interest on call money, arbitrarily fixed and tolerated in New York, in my opinion, have been a potent influence in depressing seriously the prices of all industrial securities, and in the past 12 months has amounted, including the depreciation in Liberty bonds, to several billion dollars."

Mr. Williams declared that although the renewal rate forced by the rate committee was not regarded as compulsory by the stock exchange authorities, the rate was admitted by practically every bank that bid rates on call loans were changed to conform with the posted rate. As a result, Mr. Williams said, "it would be vain to hope for a return to a lower rate of interest in New York at a lower rate by shifting his loan to some other bank."

The statement of the New York banks that all broke loans were raised or lowered simultaneously did not bear up under his investigation, Mr. Williams asserted. He cited records which he said showed "apparent discrimination" on loans made by banks, but up to late this evening no steps had been taken.

For example, he continued, "when the renewal rate for a certain day within the last 12 months was posted on the stock exchange at 10 per cent, the rate on loans made by New York banks showed that on that date this bank was charging on loans for itself and its correspondents: 7 per cent on \$4,000,000; 8, 9, 14 and 15 per cent on \$143,000; 18 per cent on \$750,000; 20 per cent on \$43,100,000; 25 per cent on \$2,550,000 and 30 per cent on \$900,000."

Small Coterie Rules Mart Concerning the "coterie" of brokers which fix the call money rate, Mr. Williams said that inquiry disclosed it usually consisted of "4 to 8 or more" and that the stock exchange usually was represented by "the president or one or more of its governors."

He said the fluctuations of the "posted" interest rate on brokers' loans had ranged from 8 to 17 per cent between November 10, 1919, and July 27, 1920.

"The effect of these rates," he said, "is seen when the general managers of railroads or large corporations visit New York to raise money necessary for the redemption of retiring loans or for the extension and promotion of new business."

"The same cause that cripples and hampers a great railroad system or a municipal government also deprives and injures or ruins a country storekeeper, a small farmer or the owner of a large or little manufacturing enterprise."

"The high rates for call money in New York have thus shut off a large part of the investment demand for securities, which, during the past 12 months, largely because of these disturbing conditions, have been forced down to the lowest prices reached in 40 years."

"It is my belief that if the call money rates in New York had been maintained at six per cent, or at the minimum rate which has been charged in other money centers, the unprecedented

FIRST HUNGER STRIKER DIES IN CORK JAIL AFTER SIXTY-EIGHT DAYS CONTINUAL FAST; IRISH SITUATION IS SERIOUS

MacSWINEY PASSES SIXTY-SIXTH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE—APPEAL TO POPE BENEDICT FOR RULING ON SUICIDE STATUS OF STRIKERS.

Churchill Fears Foreign Dangers If Ireland Split

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DUNDEE, Scotland, Oct. 16.—Danger of embroilment with the United States if the North and South of Ireland were left to fight out their own differences was predicted by Winston Spencer Churchill, the secretary for war, in a speech tonight in which he referred at length to the Irish situation.

Mr. Churchill after asserting that such a course would lead to civil war "on such an organized scale that it would be disastrous and more terrible than could be imagined," declared that it would mean that in England sympathy would develop in favor of Ulster. Influential persons in the United States, he said, sympathized with the South of Ireland, and while volunteers would leave England for the North of Ireland, reinforcements would come from the United States for the South.

That, added the war secretary, would create such tension that Great Britain would be faced with the greatest danger it could be confronted with, namely, a quarrel with the United States.

"Two or three years more of what we are going through," he added, "appears better to me than that we should leave Ireland to herself and thus open the floodgates of organized war and later embroil us with the United States."

Mr. Churchill previously in his speech had declared that the reign of terror in Ireland would be suppressed, and that it would then be time for a complete and permanent settlement of the Irish question.

BRITISH INDUSTRY AT STANDSTILL AS RESULT OF STRIKE

LONDON, Oct. 17.—British coal industry today was at a standstill. After months of negotiations between the miners and the government, in which neither side was willing to concede the crucial points, the pits are closed and Great Britain seemingly is facing days of industrial chaos, unequaled even during the world war.

Except for the pump men and other employees, who are to keep the mines free from water and otherwise in good condition for a resumption of work when the strike is ended, all the mines were idle today.

Sunday, however, in the view of a large portion of the populace, was not an apt day on which to form conclusions of the potentialities of the strike. When the men dropped their picks Saturday night, the question rose as to how many of them on Monday again would be ready to go into the diggings.

A feeling of pessimism pervades, notwithstanding the fact that Premier Lloyd George has stated that everything will be done to keep the great industries of the country going. Tomorrow probably will show whether the railway men and the transport workers—the other two wings of labor's "triple alliance"—are to join the miners.

Outside of some unofficial conversations between the various labor leaders, there has been no noteworthy developments in the miners' strike today. Everywhere there is talk of the possibilities of mediation, but up to late this evening no steps had been taken.

With the exception of the food ministry, which today presented a scene of activity, recalling the times of the railroad strike last year, all the official departments were quiet.

One effect of the strike will be, it is expected, to bring the industrial crisis into greater prominence than the Irish question when parliament reassembles Tuesday. There is much speculation as to whether, in the event of the railroad men or transport workers deciding to support the miners by sympathetic strikes, thereby precipitating a still graver industrial crisis, the government today decided to appeal to the country by a general election to endorse the course taken by it.

READ LEAGUE PACT SUNDAY ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Governor Smith in a proclamation made public tonight designated Sunday, October 24, for the reading of the covenant of the league of nations "by all citizens who desire this great national question disposed of in a manner that will promote the best interests of the United States."

MOVING MEN MOVE BACK NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Two thousand moving men, who have been on a strike here for six weeks, will return to work tomorrow, the union announced tonight. The employees accepted a \$1 a week salary increase. They had demanded an increase ranging from \$6 to \$8 weekly.

AGAINST COMMUNIST LITERATURE NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Immediate action to strike the alleged circulation of Communist party pamphlets in the public schools of New York city was urged today by the American Defense society in a letter to Annin S. Pratt, president of the board of education.

The society said it has learned school children were being used to distribute handbills inciting "the workers of America" to declare war against the "capitalist state."

CORK, Oct. 17.—The first death among the hunger strikers in the Cork jail occurred tonight, Fitzgerald died at 9:45 o'clock, having fasted 68 days.

Fitzgerald was one of the 11 men on a hunger strike in the Cork jail whose cases for a long time have been the source of wonderment on the part of the medical authorities. Nearly a month ago Dr. Pearson and Dr. Batticombe, the jail physicians, expressed profound astonishment that the men who were abstaining from food were still alive and conscious.

All the time the physicians said that except for the devotion and care of the nurses in attendance upon the prisoners, it was certain that several of them long since would have been dead.

All the hunger strikers were declared to have been reduced to a severe degree of emaciation. The facial emaciation of Fitzgerald at the time was declared to be extraordinary.

Fitzgerald was arrested for shooting Private Soldier Jones outside Fermoy church on September 7, 1919.

TWO DIE IN RIOTS BELFAST, Oct. 17.—Two deaths occurred today as a result of the rioting in the Marrowbone district of North Belfast Saturday night. The victims were Matthew McMaster and William Mitchell, who succumbed to gunshot wounds. One man was killed outright during the rioting and several others were seriously injured.

SERGEANT ROCHE SHOT DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—Sergeant Roche of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who came here from Tipperary to identify the body of Mr. Tracey, who was shot during the disturbances Friday, was shot dead today on the Ormond quay. A man and a girl also were wounded by his assailants.

A former soldier named Robinson, who was shot Friday night by two men declaring themselves to be republican police, died last night.

While Constables Flaherty and Dykes were on patrol duty in Londonderry late Saturday night Flaherty was killed by shots fired by some unknown persons.

MacSWINEY IS CONSCIOUS LONDON, Oct. 17.—Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, passed the 66th day of his hunger strike in Brixton prison fairly well, said tonight's bulletin issued by the Irish Self-Determination league. He slept part of the day. His physician condition, adds the bulletin, is "one of increasing weakness, but is mind is clear, keener and more active than ever. This afternoon he conversed for quite a time with relatives."

APPEAL TO POPE BENEDICT ROME, Oct. 17.—Pope Benedict, according to information today, has received a letter from the Irish lord mayor MacSwiney of Cork and other Irish hunger strikers to the congregation of the holy office.

Many urgent appeals to make some pronouncement regarding the case of Irish hunger striking prisoners have been received by the pope. These appeals are divided between opposite viewpoints and implore the pontiff to reach a decision on the situation on the question whether the death of prisoners make them suicides.

Pope Benedict has personally examined all the documents submitted to him and has created in 1841 and was originally called the holy inquisition. The present pontiff modified it and added to it the congregation of the index, which has to do with literature. The pope has created in 1841 and was originally called the holy inquisition. The present pontiff modified it and added to it the congregation of the index, which has to do with literature.

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PLAN RECLAMATION CAMPAIGN SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 17.—Plans for an educational campaign to acquaint the east with the reclamation ideas of the 17 western aid and semi-arid states were laid here today at a meeting of leaders of the Western States Reclamation association. It was announced that the plan would be made effective immediately. Among the conferees was Governor D. W. Davis of Idaho.

PRODUCE DUE FOR DROP CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Prices on butter, eggs and poultry will continue to decline during the next month, Frank G. Hellman, chairman of the general executive committee of the National Poultry, Butter and Egg association, told the organization at its convention today. With cold, dry weather, which would stimulate laying, eggs will take a decided price drop, he said.

CHI POLICE SEEKS HEIRESS CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Police and detectives today engaged in a hunt for Miss Margaret McDougall, Highland Park artist and heiress, who disappeared from her home last Friday. It was learned today. When last seen by relatives she had packed up her case and painting paraphernalia and said she was going to "hunt some subject."